

# M.

## M A C

**M** Has, in English, one unvaried sound, by compression of the lips; as, *mine, tame, camp*: it is never mute.

**MACARON**. *n. f.* [*macarone*, Italian.]  
1. A coarse, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronic* poetry, in which the language is purposely corrupted. Like a big wife, at sight of loathed meat, Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat, To hear this *macaron* talk on in vain. *Donne*.  
2. [*Macaron*, French, from *macra*.] A kind of sweet biscuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

**MACAW-TREE**. *n. f.*  
The *macaw-tree* is a species of the *palm-tree*, and is very common in the Caribbee islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor, which they are very fond of; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, with which they make javelins, arrows, &c. and is supposed by some to be a sort of ebony. *Miller*.

**MACAW**. *n. f.* A bird in the West-Indies.  
**MACA**. *n. f.* [*magga*, Saxon; *maca*, Spanish.]  
1. An ensign of authority worn before magistrates. He mightily upheld that royal *maca* Which now thou bear'st. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
Death with his *maca* petrified smote. *Milton*.  
2. [*Masse*, French; *masa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal.

O murth'rous slumber!  
Lay'st thou thy leaden *maca* upon my boy  
That plays thee musick? *Shakspeare*. *Julius Caesar*.  
The Turkish troops breaking in with their scymitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a most bloody execution. *Knolles*.  
With his *mace* their monarch struck the ground;  
With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound,  
And rising streams a ready passage found. *Dryden*.  
The mighty *maces* with such haste descend,  
They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.

3. [*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of spice.  
The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace*: it is a thin and flat membranaceous substance, of an oleaginous, and a yellowish colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant, but acid and oleaginous taste. *Mace* is catinative, stomachick, and astringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbutnot*.

**MACEA'LE**. *n. f.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale spiced with *mace*.  
I prescribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to disperse him to rest. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
**MACEBEARER**. *n. f.* [*mace* and *bear*.] One who carries the *mace* before persons in authority.  
I was placed at a quadrangular table, opposite to the *mace-bearer*. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 617.

**TO MACE'RATE**. *v. a.* [*macerare*, Latin; *macerer*, French.]  
1. To make lean; to wear away.  
Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

2. To mortify; to harass with corporal hardships.  
Covetous men are all fools: for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to *macerate* himself when he need not? *Burton on Melancholy*.  
Out of an excess of zeal they practise mortifications; whereby they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes's Sermons*.

3. To sleep almost to solution, either with or without heat.  
In lotions in womens cases, he orders two portions of helibore *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbutnot*.

**MACE'RATION**. *n. f.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerare*.]  
1. The act of wasting, or making lean.  
2. Mortification; corporal hardship.  
3. *Maceration* is an infusion either with or without heat,

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wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

The saliva serves for a *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into a chyle. *Quincy*.  
**MA'CHINAL**. *adj.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines. *Ray on Creation*.  
**TO MACHINATE**. *v. a.* [*machinar*, Latin; *machiner*, French.] To plan; to contrive. *Di*.  
**MACHINATION**. *n. f.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, French; from *machinate*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious scheme. *Di*.  
If you miscarry,  
Your business of the world hath, so an end,  
And *machination* ceases. *Shakspeare's King Lear*.  
O from their *machinations* free,  
That would my guiltless soul betray;  
From those who in my wrongs agree,  
And for my life their engines lay. *Sandy's Paraphrase*.  
Some one intent on mischief, or inspir'd  
With devilish *machination*, might devise  
Like instrument, to plague the sons of men  
For sin; on war, and mutual slaughter bent. *Milton*.  
Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,  
And devilish *machinations* come to nought. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Spratt's Sermons*.

**MACHINE**. *n. f.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French. This word is pronounced *maheen*.]  
1. Any complicated piece of workmanship.  
We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first materials. *Burnet*.  
In a watch's fine *machine*,  
The added movements which declare  
How full the moon, how old the year,  
Derive their secondary power  
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior*.

2. An engine.  
In the hollow side,  
Selected numbers of their soldiers hide;  
With inward arms the dire *machine* they load,  
And iron bowels stuff the dark abode. *Dryden*.  
3. Supernatural agency in poems.  
The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the *machines* of the gods. *Pope*.

**MACHINERY**. *n. f.* [from *machine*.]  
1. Machinery; complicated workmanship; self-moved engines.  
2. The *machinery* signifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope's Rape of the Lock*.

**MACHINIST**. *n. f.* [*machiniste*, French; from *machina*, Latin.] A constructor of engines or machines. *Di*.  
**MACHILENCY**. *n. f.* [from *machilent*.] Leanness. *Di*.  
**MACHILENT**. *adj.* [*machilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

**MA'CKEREL**. *n. f.* [*makereel*, Dutch; *makereau*, French.] A sea-fish.  
Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *makereel*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.  
Law ordered that the Sunday should have rest;  
And that no nymph her noll food should sell,  
Except it were new milk or *makereel*. *King's Art of Cookery*.  
Sooner shall cats disport in water clear,  
And speckled *makereels* graze the meadows fair,  
Than I forget my shepherds wonted love. *Gay's Pastorals*.

**MA'CKEREL-GALE** seems to be, in *Dryden's* cant, a strong breeze, such, I suppose, as is desired to bring *makereel* fish to market.  
They put up every fish,  
The wind was fair, but blew a *makereel* gale. *Dryden*.  
**MA'CCROCOSM**. *n. f.* [*macrococosme*, French; *μακρός* and *κόσμος*.] The whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MAC'ATION.

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**MAC'ATION**. *n. f.* [*mac'atus*, Latin.] The act of killing for sacrifice.

**MACULA**. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. A spot.  
And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *macule* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

2. [In physick.] Any spots upon the skin, whether those in fevers or scorbutick habits.  
**TO MA'ULATE**. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Lat.] To stain; to spot.  
**MACULA'TION**. *n. f.* [from *maculate*.] Stain; spot; taint.  
I will throw my glove to death himself,  
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shakspeare*.

**MA'CULE**. *n. f.* [*macula*, Latin.] A spot; a stain.  
**MAD**. *adj.* [*gemaad*, Saxon; *matto*, Italian.]  
1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted.

Alack, Sir, he is *mad*.  
—'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind. *Shakspeare's King Lear*.  
The poets sung,  
Thy mother from the sea was sprung;  
But they were *mad* to make thee young. *Denham*.  
We must bind our passions in chains, lest like *mad*-folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the mischief they can. *Taylor's Worthly Communicant*.

A bear, enrag'd at the stinging of a bee, ran like *mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Estrange*.  
Madmen ought not to be *mad*;  
But who can help his frenzy? *Dryden's Span. Fryar*.

2. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire; with *on*, after, of, perhaps better for, before the object of desire.  
It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad* upon their idols. *Jer. l. 38*.  
The world is running *mad* after farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatic writing. *Dryden's Pref. to Cleomenes*.

The people are not so very *mad* of acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil persons. *Rymer*.  
3. Enraged; furious.  
Holy writ represents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and persecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* against them. *Decay of Piety*.

**TO MAD**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make *mad*; to make furious; to enrage.  
O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madd*ed with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Had I but seen thy picture in this plight,  
It would have *madd*ed me. *Shakspeare*. *Titus Andronicus*.  
This will witness outwardly,  
As strongly as the conscience do's within,  
To th' *madding* of her lord. *Shakspeare*. *Cymbeline*.

This musick *madd*ed me, let it sound no more;  
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,  
In me, it seems, it will make witsmen *mad*. *Shakspeare*.  
This *madd*ed me, that perhaps ignoble hands  
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer. *Dryden*.

**TO MAD**. *v. n.* To be *mad*; to be furious.  
The *madding* wheels  
Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noise  
Of conflict! *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. vi.

She, mixing with a throng  
Of *madding* matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryden*.  
**MAD**. *n. f.* [*madu*, Saxon.] An earth worm. *Ains*.  
**MA'DAM**. *n. f.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree.  
Certes, *madam*, ye have great cause of plaint. *Spenser*.  
*Madam*, once more you look and move a queen! *Philips's Distrest Mother*.

**MA'DBRAIN**. *adj.* [*mad* and *brain*.] Disordered in the mind; hotheaded.  
I give my hand oppos'd against my heart,  
Unto a *madbrain* Rudeby, full of spleen. *Shakspeare*.  
He let fall his book,  
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,  
This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him such a cuff,  
That down fell priest and book. *Shakspeare*.

This fell tempest shall not cease to rage,  
Until the golden circuit on my head,  
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams,  
Do calm the fury of this *madbrain'd* flaw. *Shakspeare*.

**MA'DCAP**. *n. f.* [*mad* and *cap*.] Either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon distracted persons by way of distinction. A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.  
That last is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord;  
Not a word with him but a jest. *Shakspeare*.

Where is his son,  
The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,  
And his comrades, that dash the world aside,  
And bid it pass. *Shakspeare's Henry IV*.

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**TO MA'DDEN**. *v. n.* [from *mad*.] To become *mad*; to act as mad.

The dog-star rages, nay 'tis past a doubt,  
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out;  
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,  
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope*.

**TO MA'DDEN**. *v. a.* To make *mad*.  
Such *mad'ning* draughts of beauty,  
As for a while overwhelm'd his raptur'd thought. *Thomson*.

**MA'DDER**. *n. f.* [*masepe*, Saxon.]  
The flower of the *madder* consists of one single leaf, which is cut into four or five segments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, composed of two juicy berries closely joined together, containing seed for the most part, hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and surround the stalks in whorles. *Miller*.

*Madder* is cultivated in vast quantities in Holland: what the Dutch send over for medicinal use is the root, which is only dried; but the greatest quantity is used by the dyers, who have it sent in coarse powder. *Hill*.

**MADE**, participle preterite of *make*.  
Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God should be *madd* manifest. *John ix. 3*.

**MADEFA'CTION**. *n. f.* [*madefactio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.  
To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon*.

**TO MA'DE'FY**. *v. a.* [*madefis*, Latin.] To moisten; to make wet.  
**MADGEHOWLET**. *n. f.* An owl. *Ains*.

**MA'DHOUSE**. *n. f.* [*mad* and *house*.] A house where madmen are cured or confined.  
A fellow in a *madhouse* being asked how he came there? why, says he, the mad-folks abroad are too many for us, and so they have mastered all the sober people, and cooped them up here. *L'Estrange*.

**MA'DLY**. *adv.* [from *mad*.] Without understanding; furiously.  
He wav'd a torch aloft, and *madly* vain.  
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden*.

**MA'DMAN**. *n. f.* [*mad* and *man*.] A man deprived of his understanding.  
They shall be like *madmen*, sparing none, but still sporting. *2 Esd. xvi. 71*.

He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better than a *mad-man*. *L'Estrange*.

He who ties a *madman's* hands, or takes away his sword, loves his person while he diffames his frenzy. *South's Sermons*.

**MADNESS**. *n. f.* [from *mad*.]  
1. Distraction; loss of understanding; perturbation of the faculties.  
Why, woman, your husband is in his old tunes again: he so rails against all married mankind, fo curls all Eve's daughters, and so buffets himself on the forehead, that any *madness* I ever yet beheld seem'd but tameness and civility to this distemper. *Shakspeare*. *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

There are degrees of *madness* as of folly, the disorderly jumbling ideas together, in some more, some less. *Locke*.

2. Fury; wildness; rage.  
The power of God sets bounds to the raging of the sea, and restrains the *madness* of the people. *King Charles*.  
He rav'd with all the *madness* of despair,  
He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair. *Dryden*.

**MADRIER**. *n. f.*  
*Madrier*, in war, a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey*.

**MA'DRIGAL**. *n. f.* [*madrigal*, Spanish and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.] A pastoral song.

A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verses, not tied to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or subtlety of an epigram: it consists of one single rank of verses, and in that differs from a canonet, which consists of several strophes, which return in the same order and number. *Bailey*.

Waters, by whose falls  
Birds sing melodious *madrigals*. *Shakspeare*.  
His artful strains have oft delay'd  
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal*. *Milton*.

Their tongue is light and trifling in comparison of the English; more proper for sonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroic poetry. *Dryden*.

**MA'DWORT**. *n. f.* [*mad* and *wort*.] An herb.  
**MÆRE**. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon *mær*, famous, great, noted: so *ælmere* is all famous; *ælbemere*, famous for nobility. *Gibson's Camden*.

**TO MA'FFLE**. *v. n.* To flammer. *Ains*.  
**MAFFLER**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A flammerer. *Ains*.

**MAGAZINE**. *n. f.* [*magazine*, French, from the Arabick *mach-sen*, a treasure.]